

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 31

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2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS
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of LONDON, PARIS and NEW YORK,

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 4th, 1891.

ALTHOUGH we have only just passed
through one trying epidemic, whose victims
are to be numbered up among the thousands,
it would seem that we have passed
direct into another no less terrifying and
fatal. If there is to be an established annual
change of epidemics in Rio de Janeiro
corresponding with the change of seasons
—yellow fever in summer and small-pox in
winter—then it is hopeless to expect any
improvement in the reputation which this
city possesses. Rio de Janeiro is quite as
widely celebrated for its pestilential epidemics as it is for its unique and beautiful
scenery, and with good reason. Tens of thousands have been swept away by those
terrible scourges—yellow-fever and small-pox; and yet they are both as active and fatal
to-day as ever they were. They are both products of unwholesome living and unclean
surroundings, but still nothing effective is done to stamp them out by simply destroying their causes. The back
streets and tenement houses of this city are as foul and neglected to-day as they were
when the first germs of yellow-fever were
developed in them, and the habits of the
masses and the great majority of the better
classes are but a shade better to-day than
they were a half century ago. Impressing public
edifices, beautiful residences, monuments,
and the refinements of dress and manners
have done much to improve the reputation
of this capital, but the inheritance of old
vices and the taint of centuries of apathy
and neglect are still producing their fruit.
The disgusting habits and scenes of a century
ago are still found in the streets,
modified it is true, but no less repugnant
and shameful. Changes have been made
in the sanitary conditions of the streets and
buildings, but the people have learned but
little of the needs of fresh air and cleanliness,
of suitable dress and wholesome food.
Seven-eighths of the people live as blindly
as their forefathers before them, and those
who should know are too apathetic to utter
one single word of warning. We have
boards of health who do not know enough
of the principles of sanitation to protect

themselves against the evils which are decimating this population by thousands. They manage to look wise, to annoy their neighbors, and to draw their salaries—while at the same time the slums of the city are crowded and full of infectious disease, the hospitals are overflowing with victims of uncleanly living, bad food, vice, and contagious disease, and the streets are crowded with paupers and immigrants who have nothing but the earth and sky for bed and shelter at night. When one sees how the poor live, and how much of neglect and indifference there is in their surroundings, he can not wonder than the heat of summer decimates them with fever and the rigor of winter scourges them with smallpox. When the dominant classes learn that it is their duty to clean out the slums and improve the physical conditions of the poor, as well as to build stupid monuments and ugly piles of masonry, then there will be some reason to expect a better name for this capital. But to do this, we must have more true scientific knowledge and more true philanthropy than is to be found today. There must be more humanity, more education, less vice, and less brutal selfishness. Rio de Janeiro is getting no more than she deserves, and she can expect nothing better until she enters upon a new career. She must take better care of herself and her population, she must require the highest order of intelligence from those entrusted with her sanitary affairs, and she must at no time forget that *humanity* must be exercised at all times and in all places.

The discussion in Congress and the votes thus far taken on a bill making it compulsory to celebrate the civil marriage ceremony before the religious, shows that liberal, tolerant ideas are clearly not comprehended by the men who claim to be republicans. Oppressing a church or interfering with the religious sentiments of the people is even worse in a republic than in a monarchy, because in the former exceptional pretensions are made in the matter of guaranteeing a greater degree of civil and religious liberty to the people. The republican who seeks to impose arbitrary restrictions upon the people in such matters as this, is in reality not a republican at all. He is simply repeating at the other extreme what kings and popes have done before him. In this question of civil marriage—which we believe to be just and necessary—all that the government has to do in the matter is to provide uniform civil registry, which should be made obligatory, and to authorize certain officials to celebrate a civil ceremony. The men duly authorized by the church to celebrate marriage should be legally recognised, and their acts should be valid for all legal effects. The only requirements should be those of license and registry; beyond that the state has no business whatever to meddle. It is purely a personal question with the individuals concerned whether they are married by a clergyman or a justice, and their preferences should be respected. If the state proposes to meddle in such matters, then there never will be any end to official imposition and tyranny, and there never will be any real personal liberty. In this matter the so-called republicans of the General Assembly are striking at the very roots of popular liberty and are making their pretensions of securing a republican form of government for Brazil a farce and a delusion.

In view of the heavy subsidies paid the Lloyd Brasileiro company for maintaining lines of steamships along the coast, it is no more than reasonable for the general public to expect a fair equivalent in the shape of moderate freight rates. Instead of meeting this expectation, the company is increasing its charges and wherever it enjoys a monopoly it enforces exorbitant rates. In equity, even if not in law, this procedure is a wilful violation of its compact with the public. There may be some excuse for a monopoly which uses its privileges to benefit the public, but for a monopoly which uses them to plunder and vex the public, there is no excuse whatever. It must be remembered that subsidies are obtained only by taxing the people, and that the only rational ground on which a private company can claim such a benefit is through an engagement to render a valuable service to the public in return. If the company fails to do this, it fails to meet its first obligation, and its contract ought to be considered as broken. In this particular instance the costs and trouble of shipping merchandise

on these steamers have been largely increased, and the company is maintaining the imposition under the expectation that all foreign competition will soon be prohibited along the coast. And when that competition disappears, there will be no end to these exactions unless the government interferes to prevent them. At the present moment the Lloyd is charging £600 for carrying a bag of coffee to Pard—because it monopolizes the coffee *tradiche* there—which is about 50 per cent more than the American company charges and about double the charge to New York. This is only one instance, but it serves to show how the domestic trade is handicapped by the greediness of men who are more interested in stock speculations than in the commercial development of the country. Much of the prosperity of Brazil depends upon her domestic trade and therefore upon cheap transportation along the coast and over her railways. It is so important a matter that the government can not wisely ignore it any longer.

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CLEARY'S LONDON OPERA CO.	
First innings.	Second innings.
M. Jess Smith, b. El. Worthy	—
E. M. Biggley, b. El. Worthy	—
H. Young, b. Geppi	8
R. Fisher, b. Elworthy	6
R. Farbaink, b. Elworthy	2
C. M. Besill, run out	2
J. M. Besill, ct. and b. Elworthy	—
E. Young, b. Elworthy	—
B. Johns, b. Geppi	3
E. Wysard, b. Elworthy	7
H. Brown, b. Elworthy	6
M. Francisco, b. Elworthy	—
F. Sartor, not out	6
Extras	9

SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB.

First innings.	
A. E. Dewart, ct. and b. Besill	2
E. M. Sanderson, b. Fisher	1
A. Soll, b. Fisher	6
E. J. Colbourne, ct.	—
Wysard, b. Besill	3
A. E. Skey, b. Fisher	24
H. Young, b. Fisher	29
H. Fisher, b. Fisher	2
H. Fisher, b. Fisher	3
H. Fisher, b. Fisher	4
H. Fisher, b. Fisher	—
J. W. Elworthy, L. B. W.	3
C. W. Young, L. B. W.	—
b. Elworthy	4
Extras	84

F. J. COLBOURNE, Hon. Sec.

From the *Times of Ceylon*, June 11th, 1891.

COFFEE CULTIVATION: A CURE FOR LEAF-DISEASE.

Although there appears to be little hope of the cultivation of coffee in Ceylon being extended much beyond the acreage which remains of its former extent, there is still sufficient left of the old industry to induce an interest in everything that is being done in coffee elsewhere in the world. The very high prices for coffee in European markets and the rapidly diminishing stocks on hand, are sufficient in themselves to attract attention to the fragrant bean, and it is little to be wondered at that suitable land and conditions of climate for its cultivation are being sought after in various parts of the world. In the meantime the planters of southern India, finding that their plantations have been steadily decreasing in yield and seem likely to follow suit with those of Ceylon, have been anxious from their past inactivity and are determined to make a vigorous effort to rid themselves of the two great enemies by which their estates are being gradually ruined and destroyed. A letter in the *Madras Mail*, signed “Nigri,” suggests that the two gentlemen who claim to have discovered a cure for leaf-disease should let the planting community know some particulars about the cost and the effect of the remedy before they can expect the planters to offer a combined reward, and that they should say whether or not the remedy has to be constantly applied.

We may mention that some of the estates in Java seem doing very well, especially in the neighborhood of Sourabaya, where the planters are endeavoring to extend their operations as far as possible. We have learnt that Ceylon planters have been sent to Peru to report on the suitability of portions of the Andes range for coffee and other tropical cultivation; and we hear Ceylon men are taking up land in Perak for the same purpose. This is all for, we believe that negotiations are on foot for the services of one of our older planters in the selection of land in Siam for coffee cultivation. Coffee is already growing to a certain extent in the native villages in the province of Chantaboon and other parts of the country, and a few trees may be seen in the town of Bangkok. A sample of the Chantaboon coffee in the parchment has been sent to Colombo as a sample. The bean, we understand, though small, is well shaped and of a good quality. The want of cultivation no doubt accounts for the smallness of the bean and the total absence of anything in the way of Ceylon method in curing replaces the value very considerably. As both these conditions can easily be remedied, there can be no reason why Siamese coffee should not take as good a position in the markets of Europe as the produce of estates in

Ceylon and India. Siam is a country of large extent, with an infinite variety of soil and climate, and with ranges of hills rising some 4000 to 5000 feet above sea level. In a short time a railway will connect Bangkok with the fertile valleys and elevated plateau of Korat in the hill country.

The company which has been formed for a similar purpose in regard to British North Borneo has the advantages of the services of experienced Ceylon men, and the satisfactory results of Mr. Christian's efforts serve as a proof that, with ordinary care, the venture should turn out a profitable one. There seems no prospect whatever of any material fall in the value of coffee for many years to come.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Gold was quoted at \$20.70 per sovereign in Buenos Aires yesterday, showing a rate of 411.

—The Uruguayan Congress has granted a moratorium of one month to the Banco Nacion.

—Small-pox is reported to be increasing in Buenos Aires.

—The English Bank of the River Plate has undertaken to pay 10 per cent of its deposits at once.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 30th ult. says that the opposition press in Valparaiso is sustained by ladies.

—The Montevideo *hansa* has closed for a month because of the moratorium granted to the Banco Nacion.

—The Argentine cabinet is considering a project for a grand Banco da Republica, which will have the sole right to issue paper money.

—The Union Civica of Buenos Aires seems to be hopelessly disunited. On the 2nd a party of the radical faction went so far as to attack the house of Gen. Capo.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 2nd inst. announces the wreck of the German steamer *Cleopatra* at Cape Virgin, Straits of Magellan. There was no loss of life.

—A Chilian “general” and 50 sailors arrived in Buenos Aires on the 30th for the purpose of purchasing the Italian steamer *Ursula* and taking it around to Valparaiso.

—The lower house of the Argentine Congress, on the 29th ult., voted the suspension of the 2 per cent tax on deposits in private banks, according to a request from the government.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 29th ult. announces the election of Dr. Claudio Vicuna as President of Chile. The Chilian Congress was still discussing constitutional reforms.

—We hear that steps are likely to be taken to protest, on legal grounds, against the action of the government in decreeing holidays wholesale. We trust it may be so.—Montevideo Times, July 24.

—The diplomatic relations between Chile and Argentina are becoming strained owing to statements made by President Balmaceda in respect to the passage of Chilian troops through Argentine territory.

—Two messengers of the River Plate Telegraph Co. were arrested and imprisoned at Buenos Aires on the 29th ult. for delivering copies of telegrams to the Chilian minister. They confessed to having been bribed to do this.

—The Missiones treaty was considered in secret session by the Argentine Senate on the 30th and was referred to the committee on the constitution. The committee is said to be favorable to its ratification, but will present no report until action is taken in Rio de Janeiro.

—The prolonged rains have caused many of the rivers and streams in the interior to overflow, and in some parts serious floods are imminent. Rail-way traffic has had to be suspended in parts, and the Central railway yesterday stopped at Cane-lones.—Montevideo Times, July 24.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 31st says that the Chilian Gen. Valdivieso, who has just arrived there, is commissioned to arm the *Pilarnos*, which will be utilized to the *Erizuriz*, *Pinto* and *Aguila* to form a squadron. The Argentine government will make a great mistake if it permits Chilian to fit out a squadron in this manner in an Argentine port. It can not assuredly be considered an observance of neutrality.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

According to a table published by the Direction of Civil Registry, the total mortality for the republic of Uruguay during the year 1890, amounted to 15,174 persons. Of these 595, or 3.92 per cent, occurred in the department of Montevideo.

The principal causes of death are enumerated as follows:—Small pox (not vaccinated) 164; measles and their consequences 199; whooping cough 106; diphtheria and croup 445; fevers—pernicious, typhoid, typhus, etc. 617; diseases of the organs of circulation, heart, etc. 720; ditta of brain and spinal cord 672; (berberous) meningitis 506; diseases of the digestive organs, liver, etc. 1594; diseases of the respiratory organs (excepting phthisis), bronchitis, pulmonary, etc. 1626; tuberculosis, pulmonary, phthisis, laryngitis, 1450; tetanus and infantile convulsions 756; “other complaints” 1080; unknown and without medical assistance 3422 (of which 3417 were in the departments and only 5 in Montevideo); still-born 70; murders 140; suicides 31; drowned 107; other accidents 230.

The above is not at all an encouraging record, for many of the deaths, especially those from zymotic diseases, are certainly due to preventable causes, such as bad sanitary arrangements, and unclean habits of living. With its temperate climate and immense natural advantages, this republic should be one of the healthiest corners of the world, but unfortunately the inhabitants, in their great disregard of the ordinary rules of sanitation in the matters of building, drainage, and

cleanliness, do their best to minimize the advantages given them by nature. The sanitary arrangements of many of the houses, especially in town, are standing invitations to disease and death.

Remembering that the population of the whole republic is only that of a second rate English or European city, the number of deaths from murder, 140, must be considered excessively high, and would be still more alarming if we could add the number of murderous assaults and aggravated crimes of violence which have not directly had a fatal termination. This, of course, is due to the lax and inefficient state of the law.—Montevideo Times, July 16.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JULY 25.—Senate.—Senator Amaro Cavalcanti moved that the government be asked to furnish a statement of the revenue derived from importation, showing the amount received from each class of merchandise according to the discrimination adopted in the custom-house tariff. The motion was opposed by Senator Elyson Martins, but was voted by the Senate. Senator Pinheiro Machado introduced a bill for the repression of smuggling on the boundary line between Rio Grande do Sul and Uruguay. Senators Amaro Lobo and Amaro Cavalcanti spoke on political affairs, condemning the conduct of the governor of Goyaz in annulling the credentials of 24 deputies. Senator Sarava in a speech on the marriage bill, reviewed the political situation and said that Gen. Deodoro's great error was his refusal to cooperate with the speaker in organizing a cabinet for the Emperor after the 15th of November. The result of this refusal was the establishment of the lateral dictatorship that still exists, and which, not being able to command the services of statesmen equal to the situation, can create nothing that is lasting. Senator Laper opposed the obligatory priority of civil marriage. The bill was voted in 2nd discussion with some amendments. *Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Flores da Cruz recited the abuses committed by Governor Portella in the state of Rio de Janeiro. He does not think Gen. Deodoro is responsible for the present state of affairs. He blames Barão da Lucena who, he says, is trying to pave the way for his election to the presidency of the republic. Several deputies made personal explanations. One of these, Dr. José Mariano, says that it had been stated by a paper in this city that he had been called a clown by one of the members of the Chamber. He had not heard this remark, and had done so, he would at once have resented it. Deputy Garcia Pires expressed his astonishment that the minister of justice in a communication addressed to the Chamber should say that he is not aware that in Bahia a sectional judge is member of the state legislature. The fact is notorious and he can not understand how it is possible for the minister not to be aware of it. Deputy Leopoldo de Bahiões moved that the government be asked to furnish information in regard to affairs in Goyaz. Deputy Casimiro Junior introduced a bill requiring resigning senators and deputies to present their tenders of resignation to the chambers to which they belong. The first part of the bill for purchasing the house of the deceased Gen. Benjamin Constant was voted, and the latter part, relating to the purchase of the blind asylum, was referred to the budget committee to be formed in a separate bill. Deputy Sampayo Ferraz spoke against the currency bill of the committee on finance.

JUNE 27.—Senate.—The draft of the bill making an appropriation for the pay of senators and deputies was read and approved. Senator Virgilio Damasio spoke on the affairs of Goyaz and moved that the government be asked to inform the Senate what action it proposes taking in regard to the arbitrary act of the governor annulling the credentials of 24 deputies. *Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Rodrigues Alves, chairman of the budget committee, stated that the committee was still unable to frame the budget, as the government had not yet furnished the requisite information. He moved that the Chamber ask that it be furnished. A bill was introduced for the abolition of lotteries. The bills approving the treaty with Bolivia and authorizing the President to cause a general plan of telegraph lines to be delineated were voted in 1st discussion. Deputy Oliveira spoke in defense of the currency bill of the committee of finance.

JULY 28.—Senate.—Senator Gil Goolant, after speaking on affairs in Goyaz, closed by repeating the phrase of Benjamin Constant. “We have had our So., and we must not expect to escape our 93.” The bill regulating powers of attorney and contracts was voted in 1st discussion. The discussion of the bill amending the constitution in regard to the number and choice of senators and deputies was commenced, and several senators who had signed the bill gave their reasons for doing so.

Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Vazquez complained that Governor Portella had failed to comply with his promise to see justice done to a laborer who had been wounded by the police. Bills were introduced for regulating railway grants, for regulating trial by jury and prohibiting the exercise of the pardoning power by governors. Deputy Sezedello spoke on the currency bill.

JULY 29.—Senate.—Senator Paranhos expressed his regret that he is not on intimate terms with the President. He would like to advise Gen. Deodoro to put an end to strife in Goyaz by dismissing the governor. The Senate voted the motion of Senator Virgilio Damasio asking for information in regard to affairs in that state. Senator Coelho Campos denounced an incorrect information furnished to the Senate by the government in regard to affairs in Sergipe. He wished, he said, to solemnly declare that it is necessary to check corruption before it entirely destroys this unfortunate nation. In the absence of Senator Roy Barbosa, Senator Sarava was appointed in his stead on the committee on finance. The Senate discussed the marriage bill and that for the repression of smuggling in Rio Grande do Sul. *Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Costa Machado introduced a bill for the forcible liquidation of joint-stock companies whose capital has not been paid up. Deputy Gabinho Besouro stated that he had received telegrams giving an account of serious disturbances in Alagoas and moved that

the government be asked to furnish information on the subject. Deputy Costa Junior attacked the general policy of the government, and moved to ask the latter for information in regard to the grant of a railway from Tanabé to Amparo, binding himself to prove, if this information is furnished, that the company now owning the grant paid 400,000\$ to a relative of a distinguished person. Deputy João de Siqueira denied that Dr. Pedro de Barros is a relative either to Gen. Deodoro or to any of the ministers. He claimed that the contracts annulled by the present ministry represent a saving of 100,000,000\$ for the public treasury. Deputy Aristides Lobo spoke on the question of incompatibility, defending the bill of the committee on legislation. Deputy Bacellar spoke against the bill granting amnesty to the persons connected with the revolutionary movement in Pará and Deputy Canão spoke in its favor. The committee on the budget reported in favor of the bill for granting a pension of 120,000\$ per annum to the ex-Emperor, to count from November 15th, 1889.

JULY 30.—Senate.—Senator Quintino Bocayuva asked that several documents relating to the question of the boundary between Brazil and Argentina should be published in the journal of the house. The marriage bill passed in 3rd discussion, and the bill for the repression of smuggling in Rio Grande do Sul in 1st discussion. Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Belarmino de Mendonça said that he could not accept, the official version of the reported invasion of the Missions territory by the Argentines. Deputy Nogueira Paranhuru introduced a bill for the removal of the federal capital. A petition was presented for granting relief to the heirs of Joseph Hancock. A bill on public instruction was introduced; also bill for abolishing the Brazilian legation at the Vatican and one for appropriating 100,000\$ for building a custom-house at Paranhuru. The chamber sustained by 70 votes to 37 the opinion of the committee on elections in regard to the election of two deputies in S. Paulo and decided that the vacancies in the delegation from that state can only be filled after a new electoral law shall have been enacted. Deputy Gonçalves Chaves spoke against the incompatibility bill, which he considered unconstitutional. Deputies Aristides Maia and João Pinheiro spoke on the currency bill.

JULY 31.—Senate.—Senator Virgílio Damasim introduced a bill for interpreting Art. 73, 74 and 75 of the constitution. Senator João Severiano made some remarks on the bill for altering the representation of the states in congress, which had been unanimously rejected in his absence. The bill in regard to religious liberty and that in regard to the national property mentioned in Art. 64 of the constitution were voted in 2nd discussion. Senators Almeida Barreto, Wandenkolk, Rosa Junior and José Simeão spoke on the bill for compulsory retirement of military officers. Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Borges de Medeiros introduced a bill appropriating 500,000\$ for building a custom-house at Porto Alegre. Deputy Bevilacqua introduced a bill on the adulteration of food products. Deputy João de Siqueira defended the government from the charges made against it by Deputy Costa Junior in regard to the grant of a railway from Tanabé to Amparo. Senator Quintino Bocayuva, he said, when acting as minister of agriculture, had decided to make this grant, from which Barão de Lucena, in conforming to it, had excluded the clause guaranteeing interest. This grant has not been transferred to a company, but still belongs to the original concessionaries. This speech, which was frequently and warmly interrupted, was answered by Deputy Costa Junior, who called attention to the fact that the government had allowed 48 hours to elapse without furnishing the information solicited in a manner so nearly touching its honor. If under the monarchy, he said, lobbying existed, under the republic this infamous trade has increased a hundred fold. The mushroom fortunes recently made by men without capacity and the ostentatious display of wealth that is witnessed here should excite the indignation of all Brazilians who prize the morality and prestige of the nation to which they belong. The grant of which Messrs. Norman and Lara are concessionaries was obtained by Dr. Pedro de Barros, first cousin of the wife of the President of the republic, and was sold by him for 400,000\$ to a company of which Count Joaquim Alfreido is president. The speaker declared that he would continue to denounce such jobs, for he wishes the enemies of the republic to see that there are republicans who have not been carried away by the current of immorality and corruption. Deputy Felisbelo Freire argued in favor of the constitutionality of the currency bill. Deputy Antônio Olynho spoke against the bill and Deputy Otávio defended it.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

The constitution of the state of Pará was voted in 1st discussion on the 29th ult.

The papers suppressed in Pará by ex-governor Huet de Bacellar, have resumed publication.

A Santos capitalist who was prosecuted for passing counterfeit money, is said to have fled.

It is reported that this year's crop of cacáo along the Amazon will be the best of the last five years.

A diamond, valued in the rough at 10,000\$, has recently been found at the Salobro mines at Bahia.

The seat of the diocese of Rio de Janeiro has been transferred by order of the Pope to the city of Niteróy.

It is reported in S. Paulo that two Rio capitalists are going to plant a vineyard in that state with 1,000,000 grape-vines.

The *Leste de Minas* says that there is a very strong sentiment in the state of Espírito Santo in favor of annexation to that of Minas Geraes.

On the 29th ult. there was established in Niteróy a police court for the trial of petty offenses. This is a step in the right direction.

A telegram from Ceará, of the 28th ult., says that a considerable deficiency has been discovered in the military chest of the police battalion there.

An election took place in Sergipe on the 1st to fill a vacancy in the legislature. The opposition showed its mettle by staying away from the polls.

According to the late census the city of Juiz de Fora has 17,622 inhabitants, of whom 13,587 are natives of Minas Geraes, 1,632 of other states, and 2,703 are foreigners.

Dr. Martins Junior, on his return to Pernambuco on the 31st ult., made a speech against the generalissimo and Barão de Lucena. He stated in this speech that there is much discontent in the army.

If it don't rain and there are no unusual attractions on this side of the bay, it is expected that a quorum of the Rio de Janeiro state legislature will be got together in Niteróy on the 5th inst.

The Paulistas are demanding the resignation of one of their senators in the General Assembly because he acted as agent for the parties who secured certain railway grants in that state from the general government.

It is stated that Dr. Assis Brasil has received from the dominant party in Rio Grande do Sul and that he will shortly publish in the *Jornal do Comércio* of Porto Alegre a series of articles against the governor of that state.

A robbery of 400\$ occurred in the São Paulo savings bank on the 30th ult. The thieves make a practice of looting around the place and robbing the poor people who go there. It is singular that the police can not "spot" the thieves.

The election of a deputy to the state legislature of S. Paulo, which had been ordered for the 8th inst., has been postponed, and a new day will not be fixed until after the legislature shall have voted an electoral law. Imitation is the sincerest flattery.

Great indignation has been aroused in São Paulo over the concessions granted by the general government in that state, especially that of a railway from Santos to a junction with the Sorocabana line. Trouble is sure to result if these practices are not suspended.

The owner of the Cassá cotton factory at Ubaíra, Minas Geraes, is offering premiums to the neighbouring cotton planters. The planter who gathers the largest crop will receive, provided the crop exceeds 3,000 arinhais, a premium of 5,000\$ and the producer of the next largest crop will receive 2,500\$.

Two employees of the Caixa Económica (savings bank) of São Paulo have been detected in dishonest practices. One of them, Ignacio Serrão, has been robbing the bank, and has recently been dismissed and prosecuted, while the other, Aristides Ferreira, undertaken to work the not unusual swindle of re-opening a closed account.

Two cases of small-pox appeared in the town of Pombal, Minas Geraes, a few days since, whereupon the *júiz de direito* and *júiz municipal* both got scared and wanted to move their offices elsewhere. The president of the state advised them, however, that it is the duty of public officials to set a good example, and that they should therefore keep cool and remain where they are. It may be safe to predict, however, that one more case will start them for the woods—license or no license!

Dr. Martinho Prado died in S. Paulo on the 28th ult. He was the father of ex-Minister Antônio Prado, Deputy Martinho Prado Junior and Dr. Eduardo Prado, author of the articles against the republic, published in the *Revista do Portugal*, under the nom de plume de "Frederico de S." The deceased left many legacies, among them one of 100,000\$ for the Misericórdia hospital in S. Paulo. His fortune is estimated at 16,000,000\$ to 20,000,000\$.

The Rio Grande constitution (Art. 71, § 17) forbids all official prohibitions and restrictions upon any profession or occupation. A Porto Alegre pharmacist thereupon advertised that, having had a long experience and practice, he would give medical consultations. The inspector of hygiene at once ordered the withdrawal of this announcement, and now all Rio Grande wants to know whether the state constitution is worth the paper it is written upon, or not.

In the chamber of deputies of Minas Geraes on the 28th ult. a bill was voted in 1st discussion providing that members of the legislature shall not receive pay for the days on which they are not present at the sittings of the chamber to which they belong, and that no leave of absence with pay shall be granted for more than 15 days. There were only five votes against the bill. The proverbial spirit of economy of the people of Minas seems to be doing good service at the present time.

Much irritation has been caused in S. Paulo by the general government's railway grants and appointment of judges in that state. On the 31st ult. in the state senate Martin Francisco made a vigorous attack on the government which he charged with encroaching on the rights of the states for the purpose of putting money into the pockets of its protégés. He warned it that the time has come when forbearance ceases to be a virtue and that the patience of the Paulistas is almost exhausted.

A telegram from Montevideo of the 28th ult. says the police authorities of Corumbá attacked the printing office of the *Oasis* and burned the residence of the municipal intendente Joaquim Amaro, killing his mother-in-law. The same telegram says that the people of Corumbá are kept in a state of alarm by the disorderly conduct of the soldiers of the 2nd battalion of artillery. Many of these soldiers have been arrested. Thirty of them are confined in the fort of Coimbra and the arsenal of Ladário is said to be full of prisoners. The officers of the battalion have been ordered by the governor to go on board of the *flotilla* and remain there under arrest.

The governor of Matto Grosso has telegraphed to Barão de Lucena that, having ordered the arrest of five soldiers for insubordination, the subalterns of the battalion took the part of the culprits and prevented the arrest from being made. The commander of the battalion, unable to maintain his authority, tendered his resignation. The governor appointed a new commander and other officers and adopted rigorous measures, he says, for reestablishing discipline among the troops and restoring tranquillity to the public.

Several brilliant speeches were made in the São Paulo state senate on the 1st inst. against the action of the national government in that state. Four significant resolutions were proposed and unanimously accepted—1st, that the legislature should call upon the President of the republic to reconsider the grant of railway concessions in that state; 2d, that a representation be sent to the federal congress asking for a general law determining the competency of the national and state executives in such grants; 3d, that the legislature should address the president of the state advising him that it is ready to unite with him in defending the interests of the state; and 4th, that the legislature recognises only the authority of the state in granting railway concessions not provided for by law and therefore the recent concession of a railway in Santos violates the sovereignty of the state and is not recognised as valid.

RAILROAD NOTES

The Central railway is refusing, for want of space, to receive freight at the Cambuí station.

The Central railway administration proposes to put the electric light into the S. Diogo station.

Travellers to and from São Paulo should look out for the pickpockets in the railway stations of that capital. São Paulo is full of thieves and it is best to be on the alert.

The *Estado do Espírito Santo* of the 24th ult. says that the Companhia Geral, after spending 750,000\$ on the road from Benevento to Santa Luzia, has abandoned the work and sent all the workmen and material to this city.

A triangular contest has arisen between the government, the municipality and the directors of the Botanical Garden and S. Christovão tramway companies over the use of free passes on those lines. The contract between the companies and the municipality enables them to reduce the number of "head-heads" and check the abuses so openly practised, but the minister of the interior apparently objects to any such trifling with official privileges.

The directors of the Botanical Garden tramway announce that the changes in the Beirava because in accord with the municipal *intendente* because the new plans have been found more advantageous, and that the line through Rua da Ajuda will be constructed at an early date. The *Jornal* contests the reasons given for the Botafoço changes, in view that the routes stipulated in the contracts will be of more service to the public.

The minister of interior has replied to the request for information from the Chamber of Deputies, in regard to the Metropolitana railway concession to the following effect:—1st, that a railway concession can not be granted by the municipal council; 2nd, that the Metropolitana is not only a line of *carros urbanos*, but a real railway; 3d, that it is competent to make such concessions, under existing laws, to the national government; 4th, that the concessions for railways should not be embarrassed by the privileges of zone granted to tramways, because the two are entirely distinct and tramways are not governed by the legislation created for railways. The reasoning is somewhat forced, and it carries to its logical conclusion leaves the tramways wholly unprotected.

COFFEE NOTES

The coffee season of 1890-91 is well nigh over, only a few of the estates at high elevations having any berries left on them. None of the estates during the past year gave bumper crops, and only a few yielded average ones. High prices have, however, compensated to a great extent for short yields, and planters are on the whole fairly well satisfied with past results. Prospects for the season 1891-92 are very good indeed; the weather has so far been most favourable, and there has been a good show of blossom on most estates. Some of the sanguine planters expect they always expected but, of late years, never realised bumper crops; but, leaving the over sanguine ones aside, if the weather continues favourable, very fair average crops will probably be the yield of most of the estates during the coming season, and in my opinion average crops are to be preferred to bumper.—Coonoro correspondence of *Mudras Mail*, May 31st.

The national beverage is coffee, of which this country consumes an average of over 220,000 tons, or 492,800,000 pounds, annually. The price of this article varies with the crops, which are exceedingly variable in all countries. Fully three-fourths of our supply comes from Brazil. In 1886 the production fell below the world's requirements, and to make good the deficiency accumulated stocks were drawn upon, these being the result of over-production in previous years. At present stocks are unusually light. High prices have retarded the growth in consumption, as they lead to the use of coffee mixtures and substitutes. In 1885 and 1886, a period of cheap coffee, and with a population of 56,000,000 to 58,000,000 this country consumed 15,000 tons annually more than the average quantity consumed yearly for the past five years. Still, our people have cheaper coffee than from 1862 to 1878, and are better able to pay for it than during that time.—*American Grocer*, July 1st.

LOCAL NOTES

There is but one generalissimo and Lucena is his compadre.

A new torpedo boat for the anchorage in this harbor, arrived at Pernambuco on the 29th.

Capt. Frederico Guilherme de Souza Serrano, senator from Pernambuco, died on the 31st ult.

Vice-President Floriano Peixoto returned to this city on the 31st ult., after several months' absence through illness.

The Barão de Capanema was before the special committee on the Missions boundary treaty on the evening of the 31st ult.

The French packet *Provence* landed 1134 immigrants on the 30th ult. The *Patos* brought about 200 on the following day.

The opening of the boarding school section of the Gymnasio Nacional (ex-D. Pedro II College), was announced for the 3rd.

A new vice-rector has been appointed for the boarding-school of the Gymnasio Nacional, where the boys revolted against the outgoing official.

A meeting of the English Reading Club will be held on Thursday evening next at the usual place. A paper will be read by Mr. Alexander on "Teletypes."

Instead of discussing plans for a general railway system so critical a time as this, the engineers of the country ought to be studying how to raise their national credit to par.

The rain of money at the Lagarço hydrant has refreshed the imagination of the gentleman who writes stories for the press, and the consequence is a shower of stories inspired by that subject.

According to one of our American exchanges the reciprocity treaty with Spain was to have been made public on August 1st, and will go into effect on September 1st. Spain has ratified the treaty.

It is stated that one of the reasons why the custom-houses is so crowded is that many importers are abandoning their merchandises in that building in preference to paying the heavy duties now collected on imports.

At the Asilo dos Inválidos on the island of Bon Jesus, on the 31st ult., an officer severely wounded with a revolver by an insubordinate soldier who had attacked him.

The *Jornal* of the 31st ult. relates a little American story an' mentions it in the "state of Zichiran." It must be there, of course; but somehow we cannot quite place it. Will the *Jornal* tell us where "Zichiran" is?

We now understand why the policemen are always found together. So many houses are left open at night that a second policeman is sent along to keep the first one from going inside to warm himself.

It is reported that one of our recently created railway comitets is to be suppressed, the Portuguese government reconsidering the subject and finding that the grant ought never to have been made.

The editor of this paper has applied for a *mandado* to justify its late publication on Tuesdays. *Moratoriums* are all the rage just now, and no South American family can be considered well fixed without one.

It is now announced that work on the census of last December is sufficiently advanced to warrant the statement that the population of Rio de Janeiro will not exceed 700,000. We could have said that the day after the census was taken!

A Lisbon correspondent of a São Paulo paper says that the number of persons seeking decorations from the Portuguese government is simply incredible. And the strange part of it is that the person most frequently represented in these petitions is the consul of the Brazilian republic.

The new Cassino has presented President Deodoro with a key of gold and a diploma of honorary membership in that association. The chief of police is to have a silver key. Suggestions are in order we would advise that a wooden key be given to Deputy Vilaçais, the chief of the labor party.

For a country so *essencialmente agrícola* it seems to us that the local columns of our papers are too much taken up by notices of military affairs. The only news we desire to hear of military men is that they have purchased plots of ground and have turned their boundless energies to planting potatoes.

The influenza is certainly running Rio de Janeiro at the present moment. It is everywhere, and in some cases whole families are down with it. In cases where the patients give up at once and place themselves under the doctor's care, it lasts from four days to a week, but in a multitude of cases it runs from ten days to a fortnight. Fortunately it is rarely fatal, but it is no less unwelcome for all that.

Two persons have been arrested on the charge of producing the *rain of money* (as our daily contemporaries call it) at the Lagarço hydrant on Rua Conde d'Eu. That rain has now ceased, but in compensation we are threatened with another shower of Banco da República notes. We hope some one will arrest the cloud-compeller at the bank, who certainly does more harm than his Lagarço rival. We shall be very glad when the reign of the Banco da República is over.

The rapid spread of small-pox and its existence in every part of the city shows how little attention is given to such matters by the sanitary authorities of this city. Not one word of warning has been uttered, and not one single precaution has been taken. And now the public is suddenly made aware that the small-pox hospitals are overflowing and that the disease is raging in every parish and almost every street of the city!

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

August 1th, 1891.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Denomination	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
181,591,700\$	Jan. — July	4	Apolice, gold	300\$—1,000\$	990\$—1,000	989\$—1,000—992\$—1,000
119,600	do		do	1,000\$		—
18,017,500	April—Oct.	6	Gold Loan 1868	1,000	1,150	—
31,633,500	Quarterly	4½	do 1869	1,000	1,150	—
109,694,000	do	4	do 1869	500—1,000	992	—

BANKS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Num. value	Last sale	Closing quotations
10,000,000\$	4,000,000\$	90,378\$	BIO DE JANEIRO	4\$000 — July 91	80\$	180,000\$	—
1,000,000	475,000	—	Africola do Brasil.....	4 200 — July 91	120	60,000	—
5,000,000	5,000,000	434,987	Allianca do Brasil.....	10 000 — July 91	250	350,000	... — 140,000\$
20,000,000	400,000	86,187	Auxiliar.....	10 000 — Feb. 91	100	50,000	... — 30,000
M\$10,000,000	M\$1,500,000	—	Bolero.....	10 000 — May 91	100	100,000	—
100,000,000	33,000,000	43,345,841	Brasilaische.....	10 000 — Oct. 91	370	180,000	—
1,000,000	33,000,000	—	Brasil do s series.....	20 000 — July 91	100	180,000	175,000 — 180,000
5,000,000	1,000,000	—	Brasil e Londres.....	85\$000 — July 91	40	28,000	28,000 — 30,000
5,000,000	9,924,000	49,058	Brasil-Norte America, gold.....	85\$000 — July 91	64	64,000	—
10,000,000	1,923,246	35,791	Brasileiro.....	85\$000 — July 91	100	100,000	—
2,100,000	1,513,140	6,748	Centro, Litoraneo.....	5 900 — July 91	100	100,000	—
1,000,000	700,000	—	Centro, Rio.....	10 000 — July 91	35	—	—
20,00,000	10,000,000	109,380	Cooperativo.....	12 000 — July 91	200	280,000	—
1,000,000	2,82,4144	—	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro.....	8 400 — July 91	200	240,000	—
10,000,000	10,000,000	—	Commerce, mercantil.....	12 000 — July 91	200	215,000	200,000 — 215,000
2,000,000	2,000,000	166,154	Commodore.....	2 400 — July 91	49	60,000	62,000 —
1,000,000	2,000,000	2,800,000	Commodore, s series.....	6 000 — July 91	100	100,000	—
1,000,000	1,600,000	—	Comunidade.....	4 000 — July 91	200	140,000	140,000 —
1,000,000	210,000	50,000	Constructor e Industria.....	6 000 — July 91	80	—	—
8,000,000	80,000,000	1,377,933	Constructor do Brasil.....	12 000 — July 91	200	280,000	—
10,000,000	40,000,000	—	Continental.....	6 000 — July 91	80	—	—
2,100,000	800,000	44,452	Coronel, Cintra.....	6 000 — July 91	80	—	—
1,000,000	500,000	—	Credito Commercial.....	6 000 — July 91	100	100,000	—
25,000,000	10,000,000	123,798	Credito Garantido.....	3 000 — July 91	80	80,000	— 60,000
1,000,000	1,000,000	100,000	Credito Mercantil.....	15\$000 — July 91	200	138,000	—
100,000,000	36,000,000	531,484	Credito Movil.....	12 000 — July 91	100	120,000	— 95,000
10,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	Credito Popular (Caixa).....	5 500 — Jan. 91	100	105,000	— 112,000
10,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	Credito Publico do Brasil.....	12 000 — July 91	80	200,000	—
20,000,000	2,500,000	650,466	Credito Real do Brasil.....	12 000 — July 91	80	80	—
1,000,000	1,853,800	—	do a series.....	12 000 — July 91	60	93,000	—
10,000,000	10,313,840	—	do s series.....	12 000 — July 91	60	100,000	—
25,000,000	7,50,000	387,977	Centro Rural e Industrial.....	12 000 — July 91	80	90,000	—
10,000,000	3,000,000	200,000	Credito Universal, gold.....	20 000 — July 91	200	350,000	—
5,000,000	5,000,000	675,000	Depositos e Descontos.....	15\$000 — Jan. 91	60	84,000	—
2,100,000	493,410	21,373	Federal do Brasil.....	4 500 — July 91	100	55,000	—
1,100,000	1,100,000	15,794	Fluminense.....	4 000 — July 91	100	100,000	— 95,000
10,000,000	1,000,000	26,717	Fonte, Brasileiro.....	8 000 — July 91	80	132,000	—
10,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	Impulsos.....	12 000 — July 91	200	222,000	— 200,000
8,000,000	8,000,000	1,350,000	Industrial e Mercantil.....	10 000 — July 91	80	190,000	— 200,000
1,000,000	1,000,000	200,000	Intermediario.....	12 000 — July 91	100	100,000	—
20,000,000	10,000,000	1,784,492	Industria e Comercio.....	6 000 — July 91	100	160,000	153,000 — 160,000
L1,575,000	L750,000	L450,000	Industria e Comercio, limitada.....	6 000 — Apr. 91	—	—	—
40,000,000	2,000,000	125,000	Industria e Politica do Brasil.....	12 000 — July 91	200	225,000	—
5,000,000	2,000,000	10,000	Mercantil dos Varegistas.....	12 700 — July 91	50	—	—
1,000,000	9,971,110	9,143	Mituo.....	—	20	20,000	—
5,000,000	2,100,000	1,000,000	Panam, Rio e Rio.....	6 000 — July 91	8	8,000	—
10,000,000	2,100,000	50,000	Poco.....	6 000 — July 91	30	24,000	—
1,000,000	330,000	50,000	Populais.....	6 000 — July 91	100	120,000	—
3,100,000	3,000,000	350,000	Regional do Brasil.....	6 000 — July 91	40	—	—
5,000,000	2,000,000	—	Republca do Brasil, E.U do Brasil.....	10 000 — July 91	200	169,000	169,000 — 170,000
200,000,000	190,000,000	1,295,304	Republca do Brasil, E.U do Brasil.....	5 000 — July 91	70	70,000	—
20,000,000	997,000	12,000	Rio e Mato Grosso.....	1 00 — July 91	40	200	—
10,000,000	1,000,000	12,000	Rural e Hypothecario.....	12 000 — July 91	200	445,000	—
10,000,000	5,000,000	300,714	Sociedade Bancaria.....	8 000 — July 91	200	100,000	—
2,000,000	2,000,000	361,031	Sul Americano.....	7 200 — July 91	120	80,000	—
20,000,000	12,000,000	259,530	Sul Americano, Credito.....	15 000 — Apr. 91	100	80,000	—
10,000,000	6,000,000	24,137	União Ibero-American.....	4 000 — July 91	100	80,000	— 80,000
10,000,000	7,000,000	2,000,000	Viação do Brasil.....	6 000 — July 91	60	54,000	— 54,000
10,000,000\$	1,129,000\$	49,014,018	PROVINCIAL	—	—	—	—
—	1,33,200	—	Credito S. Paul.....	3 000 — July 91	50	70,000	—
—	2,100,000	—	do a series.....	12 000 — July 91	50	60,000	—
3,000,000	9,52,500	210,000	Chaves, S. Paulo.....	12 000 — July 91	100	130,000	—
10,000,000	1,000,000	750,000	Mercantil, Santos.....	12 000 — July 91	200	250,000	—
—	2,150,000	—	do a series.....	3 000 — July 91	50	50,000	—
10,000,000	5,000,000	330,000	S. Paulo.....	12 000 — July 91	100	120,000	—
24,000,000	7,000,000	116,807	União S. Paulo.....	9 000 — July 91	70	80,000	—
3,000,000	1,000,000	20,449	Minas Gerais.....	12 000 — Jan. 91	150	155,000	—
8,000,000	1,000,000	54,303	Territorial, do	15 000 — July 91	100	300,000	—
—	2,000,000	—	do 2 series.....	3 000 — July 91	40	—	—

SHIPPING

SHIPPING							
Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotation
1,200,000\$	960,000\$		Cariacica	12.50% a...	100\$	250	—
20,000,000	20,000,000	..	Lloyd Brasileiro, reg.	12.50% a Jan. 91	100	180	—
			do	12.50% a Jan. 91	100	180	200\$
			Brasileiro, leste				
			Brazilera				
			Brasileira, e Estradas de ferro				
			Nac. Navegação Costeira				
			Nac. Navegação Costeira				
3,000,000	4,000,000		Nac. Navegação Costeira				
3,000,000	4,000,000		Nac. Navegação Costeira				
1,200,000	1,200,000		Nutri e Sul,	12.44% a Jan. 91	40	55	00

INSURANCE

<i>Present Amount</i>	<i>Interest payable</i>	<i>Rate in</i>	<i>Banks</i>	<i>Nominal value</i>	<i>Last sale</i>	<i>Closing quotations</i>
548,400	June—Dec.	5	Brazil Credito Real do Brasil.....	100\$	10.50	
14,163,100	do	5	do gold.....	100	8.50	83 $\frac{1}{2}$ —85 $\frac{1}{2}$
7,535,300	Apr.—Oct.	5	Credito Real de S. Paulo.....	100\$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5	100 $\frac{1}{2}$ 000—115 $\frac{1}{2}$ 00
7,799,800	....	6	Rep. dos Estados Unidos.....	100	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	
8,000	....	5	do gold.....	100	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	
7,996,800	May—Nov.	6	Prefial, Union S. Paulo.....	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	....		do	100	—	

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotat
5,000,000\$	1,000,000\$	..	Alagoana.....	..	40\$	25\$000	—
500,000	100,000	..	Club Frio.....	..	40	43 000	—
2,000,000	200,000	..	Cratigana.....	..	20	—	—
600,000	1,000,000	..	East. of S. Francisco.....	..	40	11 000	10 000
300,000,000	60,000,000	..	Ge. do Brazil.....	..	60	18 500	—
600,000	..	..	do.....	..	200	60 000	—
200,000	20,000	..	Goyaz to Matto Grosso.....	..	..	..	—
10,000,000	1,000,000	8,520	Mariá.....	..	200	—	—
..	..	..	Minas de S. Jerônimo.....	..	20	157 000	—
3,000,000	900,000	..	do.....	..	20	26 000	—
40,000,000	8,000,000	..	Mariazinha.....	..	60	120 000	—
12,000,000	9,000,000	..	Nordeste do Brazil.....	..	40	60 000	—
60,000,000	6,700,000	200,468	Notre de S. Paul.....	..	40	33 000	—
..	7,700,000	..	Oeste de Minas.....	..	100	200 000	—
8,000,000	1,193,750	..	do 2 séries.....	..	60	..	—
30,000,000	1,000,000	..	Paraná.....	..	30	—	—
10,000,000	1,000,000	..	Panopelia.....	..	40	51 000	—
6,000,000	1,700,000	..	Pecuaria to Araxá.....	..	40	—	—
38,000,000	1,000,000	..	Quilombo.....	..	100	86 000	—
1,700,000	..	..	Rio Doce.....	..	40	38 000	—
38,000,000	1,000,000	..	Sorocabana.....	3 1/2 — June 91	100	130 000	—
15,000,000	5,100,000	..	do de Princesa.....	3 1/2 — June 90	40	55 000	—
3,000,000	3,000,000	..	Theatropolis.....	..	40	—	— 400
1,600,000	900,000	..	Tijucá.....	..	100	..	—
3,000,000	1,181,173	32,392	Univers. Valencia.....	0 1/4 9 — Feb. 84	800	..	—
8,000,000	600,000	..	Viseu e Pary do Alfés.....	..	40*	38 000	—
..	..	..	Vitória Ferres Sampaio.....	..	140	—	—
..	..	..	do.....	..	200	96 000	98 000-110
TRAMWAYS							
5,000,000\$	5,000,000\$	..	Carioca.....	..	200\$	..	—
8,700,000	9,700,000	..	Jardim Botânico.....	3 8000 — Apr. 91	200	200 000	—
5,800,000	8,000,000	84,186	Perimetral.....	6 000 — Jan. 91	100	120 000	—
9,000,000	9,000,000	556,846	S. Cristóvão.....	.. — Jan. 91	200	94 000	— 270

MISCELLANEOUS

MISCELLANEOUS.								
Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations	
100,000,000	100,000,000		Agric. Colôniz. de Vassouras	....	200\$	198,000	
7,000,000	7,000,000	...	Cast. & Viçâo Fluminense	4,000\$—July 90	200	205,000		
658,400	658,400	20,000\$	Carnegâes Fluminense	10,000\$—Jan. 91	200	215,000		
300,000	300,000		Commercio e Industria	10,000\$—Jan. 91	200	200,000		
3,000,000	2,738,000	1,200	Commissões e Estudos de Café	100\$—Jan. 91	60	50,000		
10,000,000	4,500,000	...	Empreito de Olaria Pernambucana	10,000\$—Jan. 91	140	87,000	200,000—205,000	
12,500,000	2,500,000		— a series	....	40	34,000	
23,000,000	4,000,000		Enseada de Cachoeira	2—July 90	40	28,000	.... — 26,000
24,000,000	12,000,000		Eronaves Fluminense	2—July 90	40	28,000	.... — 26,000
40,000,000	2,000,000		Int. de Melhoramento do Solo	2—July 90	50	25,000	25,500 — 27,000	
2,000,000	1,000,000		Int. Com. e Construções	....	100	180,000	
100,000,000	220,000	220,000	Ind. da Vilação de Macaé	....	50	50,000	
100,000,000	40,000,000		Industrial Flum. (Kionex)	....	100	180,000	
20,000,000	10,000,000		Melhoramentos no Brasil	1—Jan. 91	80	50,000	52,000 — 53,000	
15,000,000	3,000,000		do do Rio	6,000\$—Jan. 91	80	50,000		
1,200,000	1,200,000		do São Paulo	Int.—Jan. 91	80	75,000	.... — 60,000
15,000,000	5,000,000		Nacionais de Oleos	5—Jan. 91	120	130,000	1	
1,000,000	800,000		Nova Era Rural	100\$—Jan. 91	70	32,000		
650,000	470,000		Pastoril Mineira	6,000\$—Aug. 90	120	150,000		
2,000,000	400,000		Phosphate de Cal	....	120	55,000	
8,000,000	2,000,000		Santamente do Rio	120\$—Jan. 91	90	100,000		
10,000,000	2,000,000		Santivis Mineração	120\$—Jan. 91	100	110,000		
300,000	300,000		Santos Brasileira	3,000\$—Jan. 91	80	80,000		
			União	....	200	250,000	

